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The Daily Republican.

H. E. HAMMER, J. R. MOSSER.
HAMMER & MOSSER PUBLISHERS
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.
PUBLISHED AT THE POST OFFICE at Decatur, Ill.,
as second class mail matter.
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1880

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL TICKET.

For President,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
of Ohio.
For Vice President,
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
of New York.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
SHELBY M. CULLOM,
of Sangamon.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JOHN M. HAMILTON,
of McLean.
For Secretary of State,
HENRY D. DEMENT,
of Lee.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
CHARLES P. SWIGERT,
of Sangamon.
For Treasurer,
EDWARD RUTZ,
of Cook.
For Attorney General,
JAMES McARTNEY,
of Wayne.

For Congress—11th District,
JOSEPH G. CANNON,
of Vermilion county.
For Member of the State Board of Equalization,
11th Congressional District,
CHARLES F. EMERY,
of Macon county.

For Representative,
JASON ROGERS, of Macon county.
E. L. DUNSTON, of De Witt county.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Circuit Clerk,
EDMUND McCLAN,
For State Attorney,
WILLIAM C. JOHNS,
For Sheriff,
WILLIAM W. FOSTER,
For Coroner,
JAMES DOLLINGER.

Cannon Tonight.

Bring your ladies to the court house
tonight, to hear Mr. Cannon.

WILLIAM CULLEN, Esq., the veteran editor of the *Ottawa Republican*, was nominated for congress by the Morris convention (7th district) yesterday morning, after a protracted struggle. The balloting began at two o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, and continued for twelve hours, with only a short adjournment for supper. For 171 ballots the vote stood, Cullen 16, Parks 12, Evans 5, Hayes 5. On the 172d ballot five of Parks delegates went over to Cullen, thus ending the struggle. Mr. Cullen is a man of ability, a fair speaker, and will make a good congressman.

As a sample of Democratic tactics we desire to call attention to the item in this morning's *Review*, which says there is every indication that Lee county will go Democratic by a very handsome majority. Referring to the figures we find that in 1878 Lee county cast 1978 votes for the Republican ticket, 921 for the Greenback and 783 for the Democratic ticket. This was a very light vote. In 1876 Hayes had 3,087 votes, Tilden, 2,080 and Cooper 100. With this kind of a record it is hard to realize how the Democrats are going to carry the county by a handsome majority this year. But the party dictators have sent the word along the line: "Claim everything," and the little fellows echo the command, without caring a farthing how enormous the lie may be.

Our old square neighbor don't seem to relish that little catchism which we published in our issue of Monday, and says it is no fault of the democrats that Jeff Davis was not hung as high as Haman. Will the blood thirsty editor deign to name ten, or nine, or eight, or even seven Democrats who lost their voices in howling for a rope to hang their erring Mississippi brother? Is the editor of the *Review* one of them? Will he please to name the time when and place where he demanded the blood of the chief Democrat of the South? We shall be glad to publish the facts in regard to this matter if our neighbor will only furnish them. It may be that the Democrats really did clamor for the blood of J. D. but if they did it was so long ago that the people have all forgotten it. Please recall names and dates, oh, most righteous and indignant editor, and we will help to correct the error into which the people have fallen.

The Chicago *Times* says David Davis had a "barty" "Vare ish dot barty now?" It seems to have followed its leader into the Hancock camp. The editor of the *Decatur Review* was the father of the party in 1877, the first discoverer and sole inventor of David Davis as a political enemy, so to speak. He took David up with him on the top rail of the "independent" fence, so called, and left him sitting there in the character of the elephantine scarecrow. The editor was more

nimble than David—his anatomy enabled him to get back where he belonged without any annoying delay, and it is not at all wonderful that he made better time than his spherical-shaped creature. But while the creator was measuring off distance with far reaching strides, the creature was ambling and rolling along as best he could, singing: "If you get there before I do, look out for me, I'm coming, too." And he got there, at last. As he reached the enclosure, and got in among the multitudes of the late disfranchised, the last vestige of the independent party disappeared from human gaze—he came swallowed up, as it were, in the cavernous depths of the Democratic party.

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND"

The confederate organs are struggling hard to popularize their candidate for vice president, calling him "the poor man's friend." A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been investigating Mr. English's friendship for the poor man, by interviewing the court records at Indianapolis, and by catechising some of the poor men whom he has befriended. His discoveries take up nearly a page of the *Commercial*, and furnish a startling record. In the office of the county clerk the correspondent found that since the panic of 1873 Wm. H. English had instituted 135 suits for foreclosure of mortgage and judgment, most of them having been commenced during the past three years. In many of these cases—probably a fifth of them—the defendants are women, presumably poor widows, for single women and rich widows do not generally borrow money from bloated bondholders. The records also show 161 deeds filed by Wm. H. English (only one of which bears date prior to 1876) including tax deeds, sheriff's deeds and deeds issued under decree of foreclosure. Another remarkable discovery made by the correspondent was the fact that Mr. English surpasses even the typical Shylock in his greed and rapacity. It is his habit, when a piece of real estate is sold under decree of foreclosure, to bid an amount less than the mortgage, and take a personal judgment against the unlucky defendant, so that if he ever accumulates anything in the future this comorant whom the Democrats so delight to honor, may have another chance to suck his life's blood. The correspondent interviewed three different parties in Indianapolis, who had been so unfortunate as to get into the clutches of English. One of these victims is a Republican, one a Democrat and the third a Greenbacker, but they all tell the same sad story—how they were ruined and bankrupted by this remorseless shark.

We have not room now to publish the whole of this correspondent's story, but hope to be able to give it entire, with all its sickening details, before the close of the campaign, and it will convince every one who reads it that when the Democrats call Mr. English "the poor man's friend" they simply make a mockery of the truth.

NOT LOVELY

Matters are not altogether lovely among the Champaign county Democrats. The nomination of James R. Scott for congress does not set well on the stomachs of some of the graybeards of the party, and they threaten to bolt. The *Urbana Herald* publishes a series of interviews with the disgruntled ones. Among the most noticeable we find that of Col. S. T. Busey, one of the best known Democrats in the county, who responded to the corkscrew of the *Herald* man thus:

Reporter—Can Scott carry the full strength of the opposition?
Col—No.
R—Do you take your democracy with crow, or—?
Col—Not if the crowd knows herself.
R—Von do not swallow Scott, then?
Col—No, sir. I don't see how any democrat is bound by a nomination when a convention nominates a man outside the party. Gere, Day and Smyser have sold out the party to a lot of d—d fool flatters. Now, let them elect the ticket if they can. I want to understand that I am for Hancock and the ticket below that. I am not bound by the action of the convention. If we are to be beaten, I would rather be beaten with a straight ticket. I think the whole business ought to be set down on, and teach the boys to be democrats and not flatters. Scott used to be regarded as a pretty good democrat during the war. In fact, some of the democratic soldiers are fearful that he was a tinctured a little with copper headism. I don't know how that is, I was at the front, but anyhow he can't carry the democratic strength. No body knows what he is, except that he is crazy on the financial question, and that is what I don't like.
Another active Democrat, John McDonald, upon being asked whether he would support the mongrel ticket said:
Mr—Not by a d—d—night. I was

democrat, and don't vote for democrats or their fellow-conspirators.
R—Why, Mr., isn't Scott a good democrat?
Mo—Yes, I suppose he is, I think that Scott has been 'democrat all the time, but has been playing greenbacker to get a few votes; but I don't believe in a democrat getting votes under false pretenses. Let him stand out like a man and avow his principles and be "fish, flesh or fowl," but not a mixture. If I vote for Joe Cannon I know what I am voting for, but for Scott I don't, and I put it to you, perhaps you can answer it; I expect you can, what am I to gain by voting for Scott instead of Joe Cannon? We will be beaten out of sight on the congressional and county ticket. I tell you as I told Gere, that Scott will be beaten in this county by 2,000 majority, and Day will be beaten by 1,500 majority at the least, and Dunlap will be snowed under by about the same.

Allen McClain, another leader of the party, said, in reply to the interrogative as to how he liked the coalition:
I don't like it at all. I would like a straight ticket. I remember when the greenbackers pushed Black in 1876 to say whom he was for, and he answered "Tilden," the greenbackers went back on him and he was beaten. Then in 1878 we democrats nominated the champion greenbacker, Malden Jones, and the great objection to their nominating him was because we had nominated him, and they went off and nominated Jesse Harper. I think they will get the same dose from the rank and file of the democracy. There is no consistency about them. Here they want to unite with the democrats but they want to furnish the candidates while we furnish the votes, and in democratic districts they join with the republicans on the same terms. They are devoid of principle. They unite with the republicans in Alabama to beat the democrats. I have no faith in them. All they want is to get office. We have had enough of them. Give me a straight democratic ticket so I can vote for the principles.

HANCOCK AT YORKTOWN.

What a Wisconsin Soldier Declares About Hancock's Brutality

Charles Langridge, a citizen for twenty-five years of Lancaster, Wisconsin, and a member of the Fifth Wisconsin volunteers, makes a statement of Hancock's brutality and profanity to ward his men, from which the following section is taken:
"Here near Yorkton we halted, and Hancock [and his staff, on horseback, made their appearance in front of the Fifth Wisconsin. The men began calling 'Water!' 'water!' Hancock rode up to the officer commanding the first division. This happened to be myself. I was lieutenant and was in command. 'What is your name, sir?' he demanded. 'I gave him my name.' 'A G—d—d pretty officer you are to allow your men to call 'Water' when the commanding general rides around in review. I demand the names of the parties so that I can punish them!' howled the General. I answered, 'Occupying the position I do, General, in front of my men, it is impossible for me to designate them.' He then went to the officer commanding the second division, Enoch Totten, and the same role was repeated. 'Then,' said he, 'by G—d, I'll punish the whole d—d regiment.' And he went to Lieutenant Colonel Emery, of Portage, who was in command of the regiment, and ordered him to put his regiment through a battalion drill on the double quick for one hour! And this punishment—going on the run for one hour—after our day of fatigue, and heat, and privation, we were compelled to undergo. This is the sort of man or brute General Hancock is, and I think every volunteer soldier under him at that time will attest these facts."
On this statement the Chicago *Tribune* yesterday commented editorially in these words: Here is a specific charge, wanting nothing in the way of details, which it concerns the honor of General Hancock to deny or admit and justify. Mr. Langridge gives time and place. More, he gives the organization of the brigade of which the Fifth Wisconsin formed a part, and the names of the captains of the several companies composing his regiment and the places where they were recruited.
General Hancock may regard the humble person who makes this charge as far beneath his dignity, and hence as unworthy of notice. But he mistakes. No man in this country, however high his social or official position, can afford to disregard a grave charge affecting his character emanating from the humblest individual in the land if the accuser stands well in the community in which he lives. Mr. Langridge charges General Hancock with a degree of wanton cruelty which amounts to gross brutality, and not only with a specific offense consisting of coarse profanity, but with habitual indulgence in the most shocking and blasphemous oaths. What has Gen Hancock to say to these charges? They involve both his honor as an officer and his character as a man. If they are true, they forever brand him as a brutal officer, and strip him forever of all claim to be regarded as a gentleman. If they are not true, they ought to be indignantly denied, and the slanderer put to the proof of his accusations. Hundreds of soldiers witnessed the scene Mr. Langridge describes. They can testify whether or not he speaks the truth, and they will testify if required, and speak the truth, too, for the vast majority of the soldiers who fought for the Union and the old flag are honorable men. Either Hancock is brutal and grossly profane or Mr

Charles Langridge is a defamer who ought to be held up to public scorn and contempt.

THE editor of the *Review* is evidently not on the witness' stand, in the matter of establishing political records. We have charged that he showed his hostility to the payment of the rebel debt by opposing the constitutional amendment which prohibits such payment, and he has not seen fit to deny it. We then propounded another interrogatory to him, touching his position in 1864, and since he does not desire to answer it we are warranted in assuming that he was at that time in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war," because he acted in that campaign with the party which declared the war a failure and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities. If we are wrong in this assumption we shall only be too glad to make the correction. But we are not through with the examination. We now desire to inform our readers of the real position of the editor in question upon the subject of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution—that which declares that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Did the editor favor or oppose the ratification of this amendment in 1865? Please answer.

JOE CANNON always makes a good speech worth listening to. Come out and hear him to-night.

TO YOUNG MEN.

The Republican Party the Party for Them.

Certainly no political party in this country ever entered upon a campaign with more reason to anticipate triumph than the republican party this year. We are united. We are full of courage. We come from great and miraculous administrative success. We have upon our banner and in our hearts, "Hope, hope, hope," hope for freedom, hope for humanity, hope for education, hope for business, hope for labor, hope for the republic. [Applause.] On the other hand, a man who will read the democratic platform adopted at Cincinnati can find in it but one idea, one keynote, and that is that American history is a failure.

The young man who embarks in the democratic ship on his first political voyage must deprive himself of what, to each one of us, is one of the chief pleasures and comforts of life, and that is the feeling of patriotic pride that he is an American. The great war—the greatest war of history—with its courage, its self denial, its sacrifice of life and health and hope by the young men who enlisted in it, sacrifice of love and the affections of the family by the women, all this is a failure to the democrat. The great redemption of the public credit, in defiance of the example of other countries, and in defiance of temptation, to sustain which this American people taxed itself and economized and lived cheap and poor that it might keep its faith with the public creditor, is disgraceful and not honorable in democratic eyes.

The great triumph by which the labor of the country, dependent twenty years ago upon the European work shop, which regulated the price of its wages, which undersold it in its own markets, has declared its independence, so that American skill, American genius and American industry is supplying at a large and fair profit to the laborer, as well as to the manufacturer, the markets of this continent, and is taking possession, as my colleague has well said, of the market of the world—that is a disgrace and not an honor to the administration which has achieved that result, and the democratic party says to the laborer, "Tariff for revenue only," which means, being interpreted, "Let every Irishman who works in an American factory go back and put his neck again under the heel of the landlord of aristocratic England." This is the policy to which our democratic brethren invite the American people in comparison with ours.

Mr. Chairman, it cannot be that there can be any doubt in the issue of such a conflict. "The democratic party," says the platform, "stands upon its history and its traditions." They talk about state rights and home rule. Compare a little result of the exercise of state rights and the exercise of home rule as translated by republican and by democratic authority. Mr. Ramsey tells us about the schools, the libraries, the railroads and the highways, and the populous, growing towns and cities of the state of Minnesota. Now take the next state on the alphabet—the state of Mississippi, with its traditions of the phrase, "home rule."

Suppose Mississippi, and not Minnesota, to be spread all over this continent, and to fill up the great unpeopled central land from sea to sea, Mississippi murder haunted Mississippi, is the result of democratic doctrine, and we see the rebel brigadiers coming up to ask the New England youth to adopt the traditions and opinions of the democratic party, and to turn out the men who have governed Minnesota, New Hampshire and Massachusetts for the last quarter of a century. Mr. President, if there can be any doubt of the result of this conflict, then is the republic of labor, then is humanity, then is the government of this world by its Creator a failure! [Applause.]

TELEGRAPHIC

POLITICAL.

Hancock and the Brigadiers.

NOMINATIONS, ETC.

Special dispatch to the REPUBLICAN.
CLINTON, ILL., August 12.—Jason Rogers and Maj. L. Ludington, of Farmington City, nominated for representatives.
C. F. EMERY.

TOLEDO, August 12.—Wheat 97c cash, August and October.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Senator McDonald, of Indiana, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, who has arrived here is not very enthusiastic about the political situation in his State. He says that the Democrats will have all and perhaps more than they can attend to to carry Indiana in October. Representative Hubbell, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, said to-day that he felt certain of Indiana as of Pennsylvania going Republican, that he tarried long enough in Indiana to confer with the leaders and convince himself of that fact.

Representative Hubbell, of Michigan, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, says there is no truth whatever in the stories circulated about Senator Conkling's indifference to Republican success, or that he will take no part in the campaign, that the Senator has informed him that in three weeks he will enter actively into politics in New York, and that he will exert every effort to carry the State.

A gentleman recently from Gen. Hancock says that since the exposure in these dispatches of the prominence of the rebel Brigadiers at Governor's Island, and the general remark that they were "worse than at Gettysburg," they have been invited to make their visits less frequent. He says, judging from the Southern visitor's talk, they will demand all the offices should Hancock have the disposition of them, and have at least a half-dozen aspirants for every office under the gift of the Government, and they intimate that they will not be satisfied unless they have some assurance to that effect. This invading horde has been shut off. The number of visitors to Governor's Island demonstrates to what extent the South has set out to run the Government and appropriate all the offices. From the present purposes of the Southern men the Northern Democrats would have to be content with minor offices, and of those very few.

ATLANTA, Aug. 11.—The democratic state convention adjourned. The minority called a meeting for to-night, to issue an address to the people of the state.

The republican state convention will call a state convention in Atlanta September 7, to nominate a state and electoral ticket.

HARTFORD, Ct. Aug. 11.—The republican state convention organized to-day with Augustus Brandegee, as permanent president. After his address, an informal ballot for Governor was taken. After one ballot was taken, Bigelow was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and George W. H. Buckley for Lieutenant-Governor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Dr. Tanner is in good health and spirits. For breakfast he had eighteen stewed oysters, three crackers, and eight ounces of milk. He ate a piece of watermelon at intervals. At dinner fifteen stewed oysters.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Dr. Tanner at 7 p. m. weighed 147 pounds. He was in the best of spirits all day, and digests the immense quantities of food he consumes. An offer of \$1,500 per week to lecture from ocean to ocean has been received by him, and is under consideration. Should he satisfy himself of the responsibility of the person making the offer, who is a Chicago man, it is probable he will accept.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—The fourth annual reunion of the Central Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Union began this morning. Large numbers of veterans arrived to-day, and preparations for the encampment at the fair grounds are in active progress. The city is gayly decorated, and the indications are that the reunion will be a success, especially in point of attendance.

All over the country Republican papers are publishing the resolutions adopted by Democratic conventions during the war, and mighty interesting reading they are, too—except to Democrats.

REMEMBER that the best assortment of sheet music is at
21c
J. T. HAND & Co's

Rev Geo H Tanyer, of Bourbon, Ind., known to every one in that vicinity as a most influential citizen and Christian minister of the M E Church, says: "I wish everybody to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Dr. Mitchell & France, physicians and druggists of the same place, say "It is having a tremendous sale, and is giving perfect satisfaction such as nothing else has done. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, don't fail to use Shilo's Porous Plaster. We recommend these remedies." Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.

Do You Believe It.

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour and distressed Stomach, Liver Complaint, Constipation, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shilo's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.

We have always avoided personalities in our advertising, as all who read them know; but when Linn & Scruggs, or any one else, say that we use deception, they tell that which is not true. We have always added 10 per cent. on New York cost, have made no secret of it, nor have not cared who knew it; but what has that to do with the selling price. They say we add 10 per cent. for cost and then add a profit. Is there any great difference between adding 10 per cent. as cost and 10 per cent. as profit, than to add 20 per cent. at once as cost and profit? We always have kept and have in our house to-day goods that sell at New York cost, which is 10 per cent. less than our mark for cost and carriage, with other lines varying from 5 to 25 per cent. advance above N. Y. cost. If we had said we would deduct 20 per cent. on, there would have been cause for a charge of deception; but we said nothing about cost, but that we would deduct 20 per cent. off all goods, except Prints and Muslins, for CASH, which we are doing; and these goods, previous to this deduction, were just as low, and some of them lower than Linn & Scruggs or any one else in the city offered them, as thousands of people in Macon county can testify.

F. L. HAYS & CO.

Aug. 7—d&wtf.

EVERYBODY GOES TO THE NEW FURNITURE STORE!

Where you can buy FURNITURE, QUEENSWARE and GLASSWARE, STOVES and TINWARE, CARPETS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, &c., cheaper than any House in Decatur. We want OLD STOVES, FURNITURE and CARPETS, for which we will pay cash or exchange. Call and see us before you buy or sell your goods, at the

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE,

Southeast Corner City Park.
Aug. 5, 1880—dl
F. BUTTS & CO.

OTTO E. CURTIS. IRA F. CURTIS.

OTTO E. CURTIS & CO.,

Successors TO CURTIS & EWING.

In calling the attention of the public to the recent change in our firm, we wish to say that our aim shall constantly be in the future, as in the past, to keep the FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL GOODS IN OUR LINE TO BE FOUND IN ILLINOIS OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO, and to offer them at all times to the public at prices lower than smaller dealers, and as low as can be found any place.

Thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past, and hoping we may merit a continuance of the same, we are,
Respectfully,

OTTO E. CURTIS & CO.,

17 East Main Street, Decatur, Ill.

DECATUR POST-OFFICE.

Arrival and Closing of Mails

MAILS ARRIVE	
Wabash Night Line East and West	5:30 p. m.
Ill. Cent. "from South"	7:00 a. m.
P. L. & N.	10:00 a. m.
Chicago and Dubuque (via Fordston), Ill.	10:00 a. m.
St. Louis Division	10:00 a. m.
I. R. & W.	11:00 a. m.
Wabash from West	12:00 m.
St. Louis Division	12:00 m.
I. R. & W.	12:00 m.
Midland from East	12:00 m.
Wabash	1:00 p. m.
D. M. & Sullivan	4:00 p. m.
Midland from West	5:00 p. m.
I. C. R. R. from North	6:00 p. m.

MAILS CLOSE

D. M. & Sullivan	10:00 a. m.
Wabash East	11:00 a. m.
Midland West	11:00 a. m.
I. R. & W.	12:00 p. m.
P. L. & N.	2:00 p. m.
Wabash West	3:00 p. m.
St. Louis Division	3:00 p. m.
Chi. and Dubuque West of Fordston, Ill.	3:00 p. m.
Chi. and Burlington	3:00 p. m.
I. C. R. R.	3:00 p. m.
Midland East	5:00 p. m.
I. C. South	6:00 p. m.
Wabash East and West (night line)	7:00 p. m.
I. C. North	8:00 p. m.

July 23, 1880
E. P. LYLE, P. M.

Mosquito Nets, 35 cents a piece, good Prints, 5 cents a yard; all wool Duntings, 15 cents a yard, and everything cheap at the Great Clearance Sale of

July 17—d&wtf LINN & SCRUGGS

Homeopathic Remedies
And McCormack Bros' Family Guide Chart, for sale at Dr. A. J. Stoner's drug store, Decatur, Ill. [Nov 7—d&wtf]

Leave orders for Maffi's crystal ice at S. T. Keeler's Hat Store, No. 20 East Main street. May 3—dl

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the County Court of Macon county, Ill., in favor of Henry Bishop, Assignee of S. M. Lutz, and against the estate of Joseph B. Myers, deceased, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Thirty-five acres in the north part of the east half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six (26), town sixteen (16) north, range three (3) east of the rd 4th M., reserving and excepting three (3) acres of the said thirty-five (35) acres on which is located a burial ground, and one acre on which is located a railroad. Taken as property of the estate of the said Joseph B. Myers, deceased, which I shall offer at public sale at the entrance of the court house in Decatur, Macon county, Ill., on Saturday the 4th day of September, A. D. 1880, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution. This 10th day of August, A. D. 1880.
M. POLSTADT, VPR.
Aug. 11—dlw Sheriff Macon county, Ill.

GRAND TURN-FEST!

DANVILLE,

August 14th to 17th, inclusive.

EXCURSION RATES FROM DECATUR.

Fare for Round Trip, \$1.50.

The Sixth Annual Turn Fest of the Central Illinois Turn Verein will be celebrated on the Dan Grundes near Danville, on the days directly stated on which occasion there will be thousands of Illinois and Indiana Turners present, who will compete for many valuable prizes, and hear able addresses by eminent English and German speaking gentlemen.

THE DECATUR TURN-VEREIN

will go to Danville on a

SPECIAL TRAIN!

and all wishing to accompany the party, can do so by purchasing tickets of the committee or at places where they are offered for sale. Fare for the round trip, \$2.00. The train will leave on Saturday, Aug. 14th, and will return not later than Aug. 17th.

BASS & CO'S PALE ALE

GUINNESS' PORTER

ON DRAUGHT

CAIN & DODSON'S,

14 Merchant-St.

HIGHLAND HALL.

Established by the late Edward P. Weston, L. D. D.

The Daily Republican.

R. E. HAMSHER, J. L. MOSSER.
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or Lieutenant Governor,
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of McLean.
For Secretary of State,
HENRY D. DEMENT,
of Lee.
For Auditor of Public Accounts,
CHARLES F. SWIGERT,
of Kane.
For Treasurer,
EDWARD RUTZ,
of Cook.
For Attorney General,
JAMES MCCARTNEY,
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Bring your ladies to the court house to-night, to hear Mr. Cannon.

WILLIAM CULLEN, Esq., the veteran editor of the *Ottawa Republican*, was nominated for congress by the Morris convention (7th district) yesterday morning, after a protracted struggle. The balloting began at two o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, and continued for twelve hours, with only a short adjournment for supper. For 171 ballots the vote stood, Cullen 16, Parks 12, Evans 5, Hayes 5. On the 172d ballot five of Parks delegates went over to Cullen, thus ending the struggle. Mr. Cullen is a man of ability, a fair speaker, and will make a good congressman.

As a sample of Democratic tactics we desire to call attention to the item in this morning's *Review*, which says there is every indication that Lee county will go Democratic by a very handsome majority. Referring to the figures we find that in 1878 Lee county cast 921 for the Greenback and 783 for the Democratic ticket. This was a very light vote. In 1876 Hayes had 3,087 votes, Tilden, 2,080 and Cooper 100. With this kind of a record it is hard to realize how the Democrats are going to carry the county by a handsome majority this year. But the party dictators have sent the word along the line: "Claim everything," and the little fellows echo the command, without caring a farthing how enormous the lie may be.

Our old square neighbor don't seem to relish that little catchism which we published in our issue of Monday, and says it is no fault of the democrats that Jeff Davis was not hung as high as Haman. Will the blood thirsty editor deign to name ten, or nine, or eight, or even seven Democrats who lost their voices in howling for a rope to hang their erring Mississippi brother? Is the editor of the *Review* one of them? Will he please to name the time when and place where he demanded the blood of the chief Democrat of the South? We shall be glad to publish the facts in regard to this matter if our neighbor will only furnish them. It may be that the Democrats really did clamor for the blood of J. D., but if they did it was so long ago that the people have all forgotten it. Please recall names and dates, oh, most righteous and dignified editor, and we will help to correct the error into which the people have fallen.

THE Chicago *Times* says: David Davis had a "barty." "Vare ish dot barty now?" It seems to have followed its leader into the Hancock camp. The editor of the *Decatur Review* was the father of the party in 1877, the first discoverer and sole inventor of David Davis as a political entity, so to speak. He took David up with him on the top rail of the "independent" fence, so called, and left him sitting there in the character of the elephantine scarecrow. The editor was more

nimble than David—his anatomy enabled him to get back where he belonged without any annoying delay, and it is not at all wonderful that he made better time than his spherical-shaped creature. But while the creator was measuring off distance with far reaching strides, the creature was ambling and rolling along as best he could, singing, "If you get there before I do, look out for me, I'm coming, too." And he got there, at last. As he reached the enclosure, and got in among the multitudes of the late disfranchised, the last vestige of the independent party disappeared from human gaze—became swallowed up, as it were, in the cavernous depths of the Democratic party.

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND"

The confederate organs are struggling hard to popularize their candidate for vice president, calling him "the poor man's friend." A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* has been investigating Mr. English's friendship for the poor man, by interviewing the court records at Indianapolis, and by catechising some of the poor men whom he has befriended. His discoveries take up nearly a page of the *Commercial*, and furnish a startling record. In the office of the county clerk the correspondent found that since the panic of 1873 Wm. H. English had instituted 185 suits for foreclosure of mortgage and judgment, most of them having been commenced during the past three years. In many of these cases—probably a fifth of them—the defendants were women, pre-eminently poor widows, for single women and rich widows do not generally borrow money from blighted bondholders. The records also show 161 deeds filed by Wm. H. English (only one of which bears date prior to 1876) including tax deeds, sheriff's deeds and deeds issued under decree of foreclosure. Another remarkable discovery made by the correspondent was the fact that Mr. English surpasses even the typical Shylock in his greed and rapacity. It is his habit, when a piece of real estate is sold under decree of foreclosure, to bid an amount less than the mortgage, and take a personal judgment against the unlucky defendant, so that if he ever accumulates anything in the future this scoundrel whom the Democrats so delight to honor, may have another chance to suck his life's blood. The correspondent interviewed three different parties in Indianapolis, who had been so unfortunate as to get into the clutches of English. One of these victims is a Republican, one a Democrat and the third a Greenbacker, but they all tell the same sad story—how they were ruined and bankrupted by this remorseless shark.

We have not room now to publish the whole of this correspondent's story, but hope to be able to give it entire, with all its sickening details, before the close of the campaign, and it will convince every one who reads it that when the Democrats call Mr. English "the poor man's friend" they simply make a mockery of the truth.

NOT LOVELY.

Matters are not altogether lovely among the Champaign county Democrats. The nomination of James R. Scott for congress does not set well on the stomachs of some of the graybeards of the party, and they threaten to bolt. The *Urbana Herald* publishes a series of interviews with the disgruntled ones. Among the most noticeable we find that of Col. S. T. Busey, one of the best-known Democrats in the county, who responded to the corkscrew of the *Herald* man thus:

Reporter—Can Scott carry the full strength of the opposition?

Col—No.

R—Do you take your democracy with crow, or—?

Col—Not if the crowd knows herself.

R—You do not swallow Scott, then?

Col—No, sir. I don't see how any democrat is bound by a nomination when a convention nominates a man outside the party. Gere, Day and Smyser have sold out the party to a lot of d—d fool flatters. Now, let them elect the ticket if they can. I want it understood that I am for Hancock and the state ticket, below that, I am not bound by the action of the convention. If we are to be beaten, I would rather be beaten with a straight ticket. I think the whole business ought to be set down on, and teach the boys to be democrats and not flatters. Scott used to be regarded as a pretty good democrat during the war. In fact, some of the democratic soldiers are fearful that he was a tinctured a little with copper-headism. I don't know how that is, I was at the front; but anyhow he cannot carry the democratic strength. Nobody knows what he is, except that he is crazy on the financial question, and that is what I don't like.

Another active Democrat, John McDonald, upon being asked whether he would support the mongrel ticket said: "Not by a d—d sight. I am a

democrat, and don't vote for democrats or their fellow-conspirators.

R—Why, Mr. Scott a good democrat?

Mo—Yes, I suppose he is; I think that Scott has been 'democrat all the time, but has been playing greenbacker to get a few votes; but I don't believe in a democrat getting votes under false pretenses. Let him stand out like a man and avow his principles and be "fish, flesh or fowl," but not a mixture. If I vote for Joe Cannon I know what I am voting for, but for Scott I don't, and I put it to you, perhaps you can answer it; I expect you can, what am I to gain by voting for Scott instead of Joe Cannon? We will be beaten out of sight on the congressional and county ticket. I tell you as I told Gere, that Scott will be beaten in this county by 2,000 majority, and Day will be beaten by 1,500 majority at the least, and Dunlap will be snowed under by about the same.

Allen McClain, another leader of the party, said, in reply to the interrogative as to how he liked the coalition:

I don't like it at all. I would like a straight ticket. I remember when the greenbackers pushed Black in 1876 to say whom he was for, and he answered "Tilden," the greenbackers went back on him and he was beaten. Then in 1878 we democrats nominated the champion greenbacker, Malden Jones, and the great objection to their nominating him was because we had nominated him, and they went off and nominated Jesse Harper. I think they will get the same dose from the rank and file of the democracy. There is no consistency about them. Here they want to unite with the democrats but they want to furnish the candidates while we furnish the votes, and in democratic districts they join with the republicans on the same terms. They are devoid of principle. They unite with the republicans in Alabama to beat the democrats. I have no faith in them. All they want is to get office. We have had enough of them. Give me a straight democratic ticket so I can vote for the principles.

"And *et cetera*" as Josiah Espy has it.

HANCOCK AT YORKTOWN.

What a Wisconsin Soldier Declares About Hancock's Brutality.

Charles Langridge, a citizen for twenty-five years of Lancaster, Wisconsin, and a member of the Fifth Wisconsin volunteers, makes a statement of Hancock's brutality and profanity to ward his men, from which the following section is taken:

"Here near Yorktown we halted, and Hancock and his staff, on horseback, made their appearance in front of the Fifth Wisconsin. The men began calling 'Water' 'water' Hancock rode up to the officer commanding the first division. This happened to be myself. I was lieutenant and was in command. 'What is your name, sir?' he demanded. 'I gave him my name.' 'A G—d—d pretty officer you are to allow your men to call 'Water' when the commanding general rides around in review. I demand the names of the parties so that I can punish them!' howled the General. I answered, 'Occupying the position I do, General, in front of my men, it is impossible for me to designate them.' He then went to the officer commanding the second division, Enoch Totten, and the same role was repeated. 'Then,' said he, 'by G—d, I'll punish the whole d—d regiment.' And he went to Lieutenant Colonel Emery, of Portage, who was in command of the regiment, and ordered him to put his regiment through a battalion drill on the double quick for one hour! And this punishment—going on the run for one hour—after our day of fatigue, and heat, and privation, we were compelled to undergo. This is the sort of man or brute General Hancock is, and I think every volunteer soldier under him at that time will attest these facts."

On this statement the Chicago *Tribune* yesterday commented editorially in these words: Here is a specific charge, wanting nothing in the way of details, which it concerns the honor of General Hancock to deny or admit and justify. Mr. Langridge gives time and place. More, he gives the organization of the brigade of which the Fifth Wisconsin formed a part, and the names of the captains of the several companies composing his regiment and the places where they were recruited.

General Hancock may regard the humble person who makes this charge as far beneath his dignity, and hence as unworthy of notice. But he mistakes. No man in this country, however high his social or official position, can afford to disregard a grave charge affecting his character emanating from the humblest individual in the land if the accuser stands well in the community in which he lives. Mr. Langridge charges General Hancock with a degree of wanton cruelty which amounts to gross brutality, and not only with a specific offense consisting of coarse profanity, but with habitual indulgence in the most shocking and blasphemous oaths. What has Gen. Hancock to say to these charges? They involve both his honor as an officer and his character as a man. If they are true, they forever brand him as a brutal officer, and strip him forever of all claim to be regarded as a gentleman. If they are not true, they ought to be indignantly denied, and the slanderer put to the proof of his accusations. Hundreds of soldiers witnessed the scene Mr. Langridge describes. They can testify whether or not he speaks the truth, and they will testify if required, and speak the truth, too, for the vast majority of the soldiers who fought for the Union and the old flag are honorable men. Either Hancock is brutal and grossly profane or Mr.

Charles Langridge is a defamer who ought to be held up to public scorn and contempt.

THE editor of the *Review* is evidently not on the witness' stand, in the matter of establishing political records. We have charged that he showed his hostility to the payment of the rebel debt by opposing the constitutional amendment which prohibits such payment, and he has not seen fit to deny it. We then propounded another interrogatory to him, touching his position in 1864, and since he does not desire to answer it we are warranted in assuming that he was at that time in favor of a "vigorous prosecution of the war," because he acted in that campaign with the party which declared the war a failure and demanded an immediate cessation of hostilities. If we are wrong in this assumption we shall only be too glad to make the correction. But we are not through with the examination. We now desire to inform our readers of the real position of the editor in question upon the subject of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution—that which declares that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Did the editor favor or oppose the ratification of this amendment in 1865? Please answer.

JOE CANNON always makes a good speech worth listening to. Come out and hear him to-night.

TO YOUNG MEN.

The Republican Party the Party for Them.

Send them their at Boston.

Certainly no political party in this country ever entered upon a campaign with more reason to anticipate triumph than the republican party this year. We are united. We are full of courage. We come from great and miraculous administrative success. We have upon our banner and in our hearts, "Hope, hope, hope," hope for freedom; hope for humanity; hope for education; hope for business; hope for labor; hope for the republic. [Applause.] On the other hand, a man who will read the democratic platform adopted at Cincinnati can find in it but one idea, one keynote, and that is that American history is a failure.

The young man who embarks in the democratic ship on his first political voyage must deprive himself of what, to each one of us, is one of the chief pleasures and comforts of life, and that is the feeling of patriotic pride that he is an American. The great war—the greatest war of history—with its courage, its self denial, its sacrifice of life and health and hope by the young men who enlisted in it, sacrifice of love and the affections of the family by the women, all this is a failure to the democrat. The great redemption of the public credit, in defiance of the example of other countries, and in defiance of temptation, to sustain which this American people taxed itself and economized and lived cheap and poor that it might keep its faith with the public creditor, is disgraceful and not honorable in democratic eyes.

The great triumph by which the labor of the country, dependent twenty years ago upon the European work shop, which regulated the price of its wages, which undersold it in its own markets, has declared its independence, so that American skill, American genius and American industry is supplying at a large and fair profit to the laborer, as well as to the manufacturer, the markets of this continent, and is taking possession, as my colleague has well said, of the market of the world—that is a disgrace and not an honor to the administration which has achieved that result, and the democratic party says to the laborer, "Tariff for revenue only," which means, being interpreted, "Let every Irishman who works in an American factory go back and put his neck again under the heel of the landlord of aristocratic England." This is the policy to which our democratic brethren invite the American people in comparison with ours.

Mr. Chairman, it cannot be that there can be any doubt in the issue of such a conflict. "The democratic party," says the platform, "stands upon its history and its traditions." They talk about state rights and home rule. Compare a little result of the exercise of state rights and the exercise of home rule as translated by republican and by democratic authority. Mr. Ramsey tells us about the schools, the libraries, the railroads and the highways, and the populous, growing towns and cities of the state of Minnesota. Now take the next state on the alphabet—the state of Mississippi, with its traditions of the phrase, "home rule."

Suppose Mississippi, and not Minnesota, to be spread all over this continent, and to fill up the great unpeopled central land from sea to sea, Mississippi, murder haunted Mississippi, is the result of democratic doctrine, and we see the rebel brigadiers coming up to ask the New England youth to adopt the traditions and opinions of the democratic party, and to turn out the men who have governed Minnesota, New Hampshire and Massachusetts for the last quarter of a century. Mr. President, if there can be any doubt of the result of this conflict, then is the republic of labor, then is humanity, then is the government of this world by its Creator a failure! [Applause.]

TELEGRAPHIC

POLITICAL.

Hancock and the Brigadiers.

NOMINATIONS, ETC.

Special dispatch to the REPUBLICAN.
CLINTON, ILL., August 12.—Jason Rogers and Maj. L. Ludington, of Farmer City, nominated for representatives.
C. F. EMERY.

TOLEDO, August 12.—Wheat 97c cash, August and October.

WASHINGTON, August 12.—Senator McDonald, of Indiana, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, who has arrived here is not very enthusiastic about the political situation in his State. He says that the Democrats will have all and perhaps more than they can attend to to carry Indiana in October. Representative Hubbell, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, said to-day that he felt certain of Indiana as of Pennsylvania going Republican; that he tarried long enough in Indiana to confer with the leaders and convince himself of that fact.

Representative Hubbell, of Michigan, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, says there is no truth whatever in the stories circulated about Senator Conkling's indifference to Republican success, or that he will take no part in the campaign, that the Senator has informed him that in three weeks he will enter actively into politics in New York, and that he will exert every effort to carry the State.

A gentleman recently from Gen. Hancock says that since the exposure in these dispatches of the prominence of the rebel Brigadiers at Governor's Island, and the general remark that they were "worse than at Gettysburg," they have been invited to make their visits less frequent. He says, judging from the Southern visitor's talk, they will demand all the offices should Hancock have the disposition of them, and have at least a half-dozen aspirants for every office under the gift of the Government, and they intimate that they will not be satisfied unless they have some assurances to that effect. This invading horde has been shut off. The number of visitors to Governor's Island demonstrates to what extent the South has set out to run the Government and appropriate all the offices. From the present purposes of the Southern men the Northern Democrats would have to be content with minor offices, and of those very few.

ATLANTA, Aug. 11.—The democratic state convention adjourned. The minority called a meeting for to-night, to issue an address to the people of the state.

The republican state convention will call a state convention in Atlanta September 7, to nominate a state and electoral ticket.

HARTFORD Ct. Aug. 11.—The republican state convention organized to-day with Augustus Brandegee, as permanent president. After his address, an informal ballot for Governor was taken. After one ballot was taken, Bigelow was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and George W. H. Buckley for Lieutenant-Governor.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Dr. Tanner is in good health and spirits. For breakfast he had eighteen stewed oysters, three crackers, and eight ounces of milk. He ate a piece of watermelon at intervals. At dinner fifteen stewed oysters.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Dr. Tanner at 7 p. m. weighed 147 pounds. He was in the best of spirits all day, and digests the immense quantities of food he consumes. An offer of \$1,500 per week to lecture from ocean to ocean has been received by him, and is under consideration. Should he satisfy himself of the responsibility of the person making the offer, who is a Chicago man, it is probable he will accept.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Aug. 11.—The fourth annual reunion of the Central Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Union began this morning. Large numbers of veterans arrived to-day, and preparations for the encampment at the fair grounds are in active progress. The city is gaily decorated, and the indications are that the reunion will be a success, especially in point of attendance.

ALL over the country Republican papers are publishing the resolutions adopted by Democratic conventions during the war, and mighty interesting reading they are, too—except to Democrats.

REMEMBER that the best assortment of sheet music is at

21-dtf J. T. HAND & CO.'s.

Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., known to every one in that vicinity as a most influential citizen and Christian minister of the M. E. Church, says "I wish everybody to know that I consider that both myself and wife owe our lives to STONER'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Drs. Metchet & France, physicians and druggists of the same place, say: "It is having a tremendous sale, and is giving perfect satisfaction such as nothing else has done. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, don't fail to use Shiloh's Kidney & Bladder Remedy. We recommend these remedies." Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.

Do You Believe It.

That in this town there are scores of persons passing our store every day whose lives are made miserable by Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour and distressed Stomach, Liver Complaint, Constipation, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's Kidney & Bladder Remedy, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY, A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of nasal complaint, without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. A. J. Stoner Oct 1-3d&west

We have always avoided personalities in our advertising, as all who read them know; but when Linn & Scruggs, or any one else, say that we use deception, they tell that which is not true. We have always added 10 per cent. on New York cost, have made no secret of it, nor have not cared who knew it; but what has that to do with their selling price. They say we add 10 per cent. for cost and then add a profit. Is there any great difference between adding 10 per cent. as cost and 10 per cent. as profit, than to add 20 per cent. at once as cost and profit? We always have kept and have in our house to-day goods that sell at New York cost, which is 10 per cent. less than our mark for cost and carriage, with other lines varying from 5 to 25 per cent. advance above N. Y. cost. If we had said we would deduct 20 per cent. from New York cost and then left our 10 per cent. on, there would have been cause for a charge of deception; but we said nothing about cost, but that we would deduct 20 per cent. off all goods, except Prints and Muslins, for CASH, which we are doing; and these goods, previous to this deduction, were just as low, and some of them lower than Linn & Scruggs or any one else in the city offered them, as thousands of people in Macon county can testify.

F. L. HAYS & CO.

Aug. 7-d&wtf.

EVERYBODY GOES TO THE NEW FURNITURE STORE!

Where you can buy FURNITURE, QUEENSWARE and GLASSWARE, STOVES and TINWARE, CARPETS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, &c., cheaper than any House in Decatur. We want OLD STOVES, FURNITURE and CARPETS, for which we will pay cash or exchange. Call and see us before you buy or sell your goods, at the

CHEAP FURNITURE STORE,

Southeast Corner City Park.

Aug. 5, 1890-dt

F. BUTTS & CO.

OTTO E. CURTIS. IRA F. CURTIS.

OTTO E. CURTIS & CO.,

Successors to CURTIS & EWING.

In calling the attention of the public to the recent change in our firm, we wish to say that our aim shall constantly be in the future, as in the past, to keep the FINEST and MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL GOODS IN OUR LINE TO BE FOUND IN ILLINOIS OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO, and to offer them at all times to the public at prices lower than smaller dealers, and as low as can be found any place.

Thanking the public for their liberal patronage in the past, and hoping we may merit a continuance of the same, we are, Respectfully,

OTTO E. CURTIS & CO.,

17 East Main Street, Decatur, Ill.

Aug. 11, 1890-d&wtf

DECATUR POST-OFFICE.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

MAILS ARRIVE

Washington Light Line East and West 5:30 a. m.

Ill. Cent. from South 7:00 a. m.

P. L. & D. 11:35 a. m.

Chicago and Decatur (via Foreston) 10:30 a. m.

P. L. & D. (Burlington via Mendota) 10:30 a. m.

T. P. & W. 11:50 a. m.

Washington from West 12:40 p. m.

St. Louis Division 12:50 p. m.

T. P. & W. 12:50 p. m.

Washington from East 1:40 p. m.

Washington 3:40 p. m.

D. M. & Sullivan 4:30 p. m.

Midland from West 5:00 p. m.

T. C. R. R. from North 5:30 p. m.

MAILS CLOSE

D. M. & Sullivan 10:00 a. m.

Washington East 11:45 a. m.

Midland West 11:35 a. m.

T. P. & W. 12:45 p. m.

T. P. & W. 2:30 p. m.

Washington West 3:40 p. m.

St. Louis Division 4:30 p. m.

Chicago and Decatur (via Foreston) 4:40 p. m.

P. L. & D. 4:50 p. m.

Midland East 5:00 p. m.

T. C. R. R. 5:30 p. m.

Washington East and West (night lines) 7:30 p. m.

T. C. R. R. 8:30 p. m.

Jan. 23, 1890. R. P. LITTLE, P. M.

Mosquito Nets, 38 cents a piece, good Prints, 5 cents, a yard; all wool Bannings, 15 cents a yard, and everything cheap at the Great Clearance Sale of

July 17-d&wtf LINN & SCRUGGS.

Homeopathic Remedies

And McCormack Bros' Family Guide Chart, for sale at Dr. A. J. Stoner's drug store, Decatur, Ill. [Nov 7-d&wtf]

Leave orders for Maffei's crystal ice at S. T. Keeler's Hat Store, No. 20 East Main street, May 8-dtf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of execution to me directed and delivered by the clerk of the County Court of Macon county, Ill., in favor of Henry Blum, Plaintiff, of S. M. Lutz, and against the estate of Joseph H. Myers, deceased, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to-wit: Thirty-five acres in the north part of the east half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26), town six (6) north, range three (3) east of the 3rd P. M., containing and excepting three acres of the said thirty-five (35) acres, on which is located a burial ground, and one acre on which is located a railroad. Taken as property of the estate of the said Joseph H. Myers, deceased, which I shall offer at public sale at the southeast entrance of the court house in Decatur, Macon county, Ill., in said state, on the 4th day of September, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, for cash in hand, to satisfy said execution. This 10th day of August, A. D. 1890. M. FORSMYER, Sheriff Macon county, Ill. Aug 11-43w Sheriff Macon county, Ill.

GRAND TURN-FEST!

—AT—

DANVILLE,

August 14th to 17th, Inclusive.

EXCURSION RATES FROM DECATUR.

Fare for Round Trip, \$1.50.

The Sixth Annual Turn-Fest of the Central Illinois Turn Verein will be celebrated on the four grounds near Danville, on the days above stated, on which occasion there will be thousands of Illinois and Indiana Turners present, who will compete for many valuable prizes, and hear able addresses by eminent Southern and German speaking gentlemen.

THE DECATUR TURN-VEREIN

will go to Danville on a

SPECIAL TRAIN!

and all wishing to accompany the party, can do so by purchasing tickets of the committee or at places where they are offered for sale. Fare for the round trip, \$1.50. The train will leave on Saturday, Aug. 14th, and will return not later than Aug. 17th.

BASS & CO'S

PALE ALE

—AND—

GUINNESS' PORTER

ON DRAUGHT

—AT—

CAIN & DODSON'S,

